

CAPTURED IN MEXICO.

**A BROKER WHO LEFT CANADA WITH
\$1,500,000 IN CASH AND SECURITIES.**

Confession—Tragic Mystery—Assault
With Poles—The Crawford Murd
Trial—Policemen Resign.

erton Detective Agency in this city has been informed by its agent in the City of Mexico that the Mexican police had arrested James T. Henry, who is wanted in Canada on a charge of robbing the Bank of Montreal cash and securities amounting to \$1,500,000. Henry's big haul was made on Dec. 13 last.

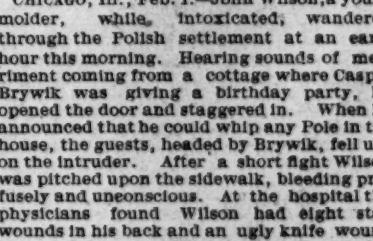
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who have passed there it is as if they had never been there. I want to say that at least a dozen negroes have been killed. There are between 100 and 200 negroes on Carbon Hill, of those about 100 are white. The white miners determined to force them to leave the mines and the town. On Friday night seven negroes were shot to death, and on Saturday seven more were killed. The murderers have banded together to resist arrest and authority. The Governor has sent down two companies of soldiers at the request of the Carbon Hill authorities.

LATER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 2.—Information received here is that the effort to drive the negroes from Carbon Hill amount to nothing. That the Marshal had some trouble in arresting several parties and called on Gov. Jones for troops. Companies from the Georgia militia went to the Georgia mines, but the negroes were not compelled to leave the mines.

Assaulted by Foles.



Pittston Policemen Resign.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—A special
the *Ledger* says Pittston will soon be witho

signing as fast as they have during the past twenty-four hours. Twenty or more have already handed in their badges, and others intend following their example. The officers are indignant over the conviction of Policeman Wm. Weathers, who killed a drunk hotel keeper last October, while the latter was resisting arrest. The officer was nearly killed in the struggle. The Town Council

A Murderer's Confession.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 2:—Waltz Martin, colored, yesterday confessed to the murder

Police McLeod, who mysteriously disappeared ten days ago. Heretofore he has denied any knowledge of the woman's whereabouts. Thursday the woman's body was found in the river, and when Martin was informed of the fact he weakened. He confessed that he choked her to death in a fit of rage, tied rocks

The Crawford Murder Trial.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 2.—There may be lynching here before the day is over, and the Sheriff has doubled the guard about the jail.

The citizen are in a white heat over the testimony of William H. Crawford, who murdered Mrs. Col. Mathias, and while admitting his guilt tried to defame her character. His witness, Bill Woodruff, who perjured himself on the stand, is also in jail to escape the mob.

An Army Officer in Trouble.
MILES CITY, Mont., Feb. 2.—Lieut. E. Anderson, Troop G, First Cavalry, pleaded guilty before the police magistrate of having stolen an overcoat and gloves. Anderson threw his coat on a wagon driven by a man named Rankin. The article was gone when he looked

for it. He put on Rankin's, notwithstanding the latter's protest, and wore it into Foxe's. Keogh.

A Murderer Dies in Jail.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 2.—W. F. Roberts died of pneumonia in the jail here yesterday.

He was awaiting his third trial for murder. The murder he stood charged with was that of a relative named Barraque. Roberts is the second man who has died in jail of pneumonia within three days.

A Desperate Burglar Killed.

FLYNN, aged 18, was almost killed by a burglar in his father's house Saturday night. He was attracted to his father, who fired at the burglar as he fled. The bullet took effect in the man's neck and killed him.

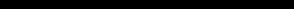
FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., Feb. 3.—Three negro prisoners set fire to the town jail here yesterday morning in order to effect their escape. The jail was completely destroyed and the negroes burned to death.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 2.—The body of Ann Messy, a working girl aged 20, was found in Kent's Creek yesterday. She has been missing since Thursday, when she started for work at the watch factory.

MERMOL & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

Children Cry
for **PITCHER'S**
CASTORIA

CASTORIA



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Watch Papers for Date of the Greatest Slaughter Sale This Town Ever Saw!

J. SNYDER, Bowling Green, Ky.
Skin Diseases Free.
SIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"Consumption is hereditary in my family. My father died of it. From childhood I had a hacking cough, with frequent pains in my breast and shoulders, es-
ed. Good
consum-
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and was
I regain-
ed, and have had no cough since. Swift's Specific either stopped the consumption before it developed or cured it." Mrs. S. J. ARDEN, Bowling Green, Ky.

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IS PURELY
VEGETABLE.

pecially so when
physicians treat-
tion without
any way. I took
restored to good
ed my flesh and

THE GREAT
TONIC
S. S. S.

I coughed
ed me for
benefit
S. S. S.
health
strongly,

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases Free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RAISING A ROW.

The Council and B. P. I. Protest Against the Underground Wire Bill.

THEY CLAIM THE MEASURE GIVES THE MAYOR TOO MUCH POWER.

Councilor Bell's Substitute for Senator Stone's Bill Causing Considerable Feeling—It Will Be Opposed by the Municipal Legislators—What Electricians Think of the Measure.

To-morrow the Council Committee on Municipal Affairs will hold a meeting. This committee consists of Messrs. Cole, Nelson and Ganahl and their meeting will have a strong resemblance to the meetings held in the days of the Inquisition.

The Council has put Mayor E. A. Noonan and City Councilor Bell in the position where they must vindicate themselves. The records of the proceedings of the Senate at Jefferson City show that Senator Stone introduced a bill to put the electric wires underground, but it seems that introducing the bill was all that Mr. Stone had to do with it. The bill was drawn up by Mr. Bell in 1887, and has since then been defeated twice. Just before Senator Stone left for the capital to attend the opening session of the Legislature he was provided by Mr. Bell with a copy of the bill and a series of instructions as to how to handle it. The bill was introduced and got as far as the committee. The legislators agreed upon certain amendments and concessions when Mr. Bell appeared and put in what is recorded as "Substitute for Senate Bill (Thirty-sixth General Assembly) No. 3. Prepared by Leverett Bell, City Councilor of St. Louis." The record is in itself somewhat peculiar, but could be overlooked were it not for the peculiar construction of the substitute measure. In the regular order of things all that was necessary was for the council to pass the bill and the wires should go underground and leave the rest to the proper municipal legislative bodies.

GIVING THE MAYOR POWER. This was the intent of Mr. Stone's original bill, but not of the substitute. The substitute puts the power absolutely in the hands of the Mayor of the City of St. Louis. It states that the Mayor and the Board of Public Improvements shall grant permits to such as may desire them, for complete, and unless the Mayor feels like it, no one gets a permit. The Council has taken its stand in the matter, and has practically passed a vote of censure. The Municipal Affairs Committee will be very busy. Mr. Bell and explanations will follow, but the fact remains that the members have in open meeting expressed their opinions of the action of Mr. Bell and the Council.

The Board of Public Improvements, the third element in the three-cornered squabble, don't like Mr. Bell's substitute at all because it puts the power in the hands of the Mayor and the Board of Public Improvements, should they see fit to approve a conduit plan and say so. The Mayor would have a chance to give them a setback by refusing to consent to its construction. So the situation on this end of the line is that the three branches of the city government which should be pulling all together, are pulling in opposite ways and squabbling about vested rights in a rather undignified manner.

The bill, which has a fair show in the Legislature, is crippled and its passage is very doubtful, and before the disturbing elements are reconciled the bill may be dead. That the wires should be put underground is agreed. The opinions of experts all go to show that the plan is practicable. The public knows well that it wants to get rid of the nuisance and every one who is not a backward leaver that way. Several experts on electricity were asked their opinions on the subject and all expressed their views freely.

SEPT. TAUBOLD'S VIEWS. John F. Taubold, Superintendent of the Bell Telephone Co. in this city, has been in the electrical business in several capacities for fifteen years and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the subject. "The Bell Telephone Co.," said Mr. Taubold, "is in favor of putting its wires underground for two reasons. The first, to prevent a calamity such as we have experienced in New York, and in the second place to protect our system from the many interferences which other currents and wires are now making in the operation of our lines. The bill before the City Council will show. There was a time when we might have objected to having our wires buried, but since the introduction of the electric light and the electric motor system we want to go under in self-defense. Our system is damaged by the presence of these wires and we have done with all our power to keep our wires in good order, but find it almost impossible. We have gone to enormous expense in running out return wires, or making what is called metallic circuits. This system is a racket you hear in a great many telephones during wet weather, but still when much sleet or wet snow falls on our wires the metallic circuit is no guarantee against the destruction of the line.

A NEW FACT ABOUT ELECTRICITY. "To explain more fully, let me tell you a few facts about the power, or, in technical terms, of electricity which will tell you perhaps with the serious position our system is in, and how utterly helpless we are to prevent it. Two wires, one carrying the current, and carrying the same volume of current, will not materially affect one another, but where a large current wire is near a small current wire, the effect which the large one has on the weaker is at once apparent. Each current of electricity has what is called an electric field, which stands some distance from the wire, and the greater the current, the more extensive that field is. This field, of course, carried on it (the wire), this field is so extensive that should a wire on a line be heavily charged with electricity an uncharged wire on the same line would be affected at once. Imagine then the influence the large currents have over the small ones when they are on the same pole and the same arm of a pole. On Market street the Western Union wires are on the north side of the street and our wires are on the south side. We can distinctly hear the ticking on Western Union wires and anyone who understands the Morse system can easily read the message through the induction of the current across the street. Our wires are not any closer to the motor overhead wires than to the telegraph poles, but since the electric light began running almost everyone using a telephone hears the motor car running the chromatic scale, and long as we ground our wires, that is, long as we depend on the earth for a return current, the earth being a good conductor, we will be troubled with the noise of motor currents, as the return wires of the electric car lines are buried under the tracks.

THAT HUMMING NOISE. The humming noise in the telephone is the noise of the revolutions of the dynamo in some electric light plant. You know getting on our wire by induction. You will say we can remedy all this by making metallic circuits of all our lines and giving the current a good conductor to make the circuit on instead of depending on the ground for a return. So we could, but it would be almost as cheap to build a subway. We would have to reconstruct the entire system, giving every five subscribers an extra wire. Should a storm come along and sweep away the wires, or a heavy sleet break them, we would have twice as many breaks to repair. Besides that we would almost shut off the light of day from some streets under the metallic circuit system. We want to place our wires underground, but insist on

having our own conduit. If we are compelled to go into a conduit, which carries other and more heavily charged wires, our system would suffer as much as it does now.

THE DIFFERENCE IN CURRENTS. "The heavy wires would have the same influence they have now and would retard our current in such a way that a conversation could not be carried on by telephone half as satisfactorily as now. Our current is so delicate that it is easily affected and unless everything is just so, good service cannot be obtained. To compel us to bury our wires in the same conduits occupied by heavy lines, would work a great injury to our system."

Mr. Taubold does not think that the poles and wires of St. Louis will ever be damaged as much by a storm as the poles and wires of New York were last week.

"I have been in this business many years," he said, "and have noted all the damage done by the elements. I have watched the weather closely and feel positive such damage could not happen here. The greatest damage done by the elements in this city was in January of last year when the sleet broke down about 500 wires and the cyclone which followed a day or so later broke down 200 more. We were in first class shape inside of a week. There is no good argument against burying the wires except that they should not place the heavy wires in the same conduit with the small ones. They should be separated by the width of the street or be left on the poles."

SUP. HILGENDORF'S SUGGESTIONS. Ernest Hilgendorf, superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Department, and who is an expert and practical electrician, was asked what were the probabilities of this city's undergoing an experience similar to that of New York.

"Overhead wires in any city are subject to the elements," he replied. "If for no other reason than to prevent the destruction of the fire alarm wire and to protect the city from a serious conflagration, the wires should be underground. The cost of replacing a system of telegraph wires which would be destroyed or so badly damaged as I understand the poles in New York are by the recent storm there would go a great way toward paying for a conduit. But it would be better to leave the wires overhead and run the risk of destruction by the elements than to bury them in conduits with heavy wires carrying large currents. It would be hard to break wires from strong currents just as great when they are underground. I especially comment on the burial of all light current wires, but not in the same conduit with any heavily charged wires. Should one electric light wire be placed in a conduit filled with small telephone and telegraph wires it would affect all by induction and render the telephone useless, as the noises you now hear in the telephones would be increased. Then there is another argument against burying all wires in one conduit."

CAUSE OF CONDUIT EXPLOSIONS. "The gas mains leak and the gas goes under the street and into the conduits. A spark from an electric light wire, or any other wire, would cause an explosion which would damage every system in the conduit, and do as much harm as a fall of sleet or snow. If the electric light and motor wires were buried on one side of the street and small current wires on the other, the telephone systems would be so greatly improved that it would surprise the public. When telephone wires are placed in a conduit they always have a metallic circuit called twin lines, the current going to the telephone on one and returning on the other. Both are insulated separately and are afterwards wrapped together in another insulation."

THE NEW YORK STORM. In speaking this morning of the storm damages in New York last week Mr. Joseph Dunlap, who has returned from there, said: "Not only hundreds but thousands of wires were utterly ruined by the great disaster, the Metropolitan Telephone Co. alone, with a system of 10,000 overhead wires, losing 8,123 circuits completely and having 1,900 others damaged. The same ratio of damage was done to the telephone, telegraph, fire alarm and messenger call systems in the city. The fire department of the city was turned into a patrol. Firemen were given beats and watched for fires. The city was in a state of confusion. The loss of the telephone service caused a demand for boys the companies could not supply. The city was plunged in darkness for nearly a week and communication with the outside world was shut off. The loss in actual damage to the companies owning the wires amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, the estimate being placed by some at \$1,000,000 in the loss of the wire and forests of poles and the necessary expense of replacing them, a task which must be done, as the poles were snapped off like sticks and the wires hanging in all hope of disentanglement. But this deplorable state of affairs in New York City and the loss of millions to the companies are nothing compared to the loss the country sustained by a cessation of business for two whole days, and a crippled condition of affairs for a week. The loss of the telegraph and telephone systems, and the loss of the underground system, is a bill pending in the New York State Legislature ordering all wires placed underground, and it will probably pass."

WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO. IS DECIDED. A New York writer Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Co., who is in charge of the underground system, said: "For practical reasons. It would lessen our facilities. Long before there was any law on the subject we tried the underground system and found it unsatisfactory. Fifteen years ago we had underground connection with the Stock Exchange and with all the newspaper offices in order to get the news in time to put it in the paper. The system was a failure. The current lies in the retardation of the current. A wire under ground or under water is far less active than one in the air. Take an ocean cable, for example. The cable is covered with a layer of gutta serena, and each cable will do as much work as four cables. By our cables we can send only twelve words a minute, owing to its retardation. We are in the plain of the earth and the wire is only as strong as its weak part. See how this applies to our business. We have a wire of No. 8 gauge from here to Philadelphia. Ten miles of it disappears and we will fill the gap temporarily with wire of No. 10 gauge, which is much smaller. The result is that the circuit is lengthened fifty miles. "Or, take the Pittsburgh circuit of 400 miles. If we should substitute fifty miles of No. 10 wire it would increase the circuit to 500 miles. Yes, it only on account of this retardation that I am opposed to putting wires underground."

WEDDING PRESENTS. A lovely new collection of CUT GLASS, DOUTON, SOLID SILVER WARE, ROYAL WORTHINGTON AND DRESDEN, PARIAN, MARBLE WARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY, MUSIC BOXES, SEVRES WARE, CLOCKS AND WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELS.

Our low prices will please you. MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., COR. BROADWAY & LOCUST. Send for catalogue; 3,000 engravings.

Result of a Game of Craps. Monroe Watts and Stephen Nichols, two colored sports, got into trouble this morning over \$1.50 which Nichols owed Watts, the result of a game of craps at the lively stable at 300 Washington avenue, where Watts is employed as a hostler. Nichols refused to put up the money and Watts seized an empty soda bottle and played a tattoo on his face and head. It is thought that Nichols' skull is fractured. Watts is locked up.

The Key to Success



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On the peddler and grocer who tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearlina. IT'S FALSE; besides, Pearlina is never peddled.

ONE WEEK MORE!

The remarkable success of our January Clearance Sale shows that the extraordinary reductions that we have made in Fine Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Clocks, Music Boxes and Lamps have been highly appreciated and has induced us to extend it one week longer.

We hope if you have not already done so that you will come at once and see what an unusually favorable opportunity this presents to purchase bridal gifts and home decorative goods.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner Broadway and Locust.

STOCKSICK INQUEST.

SEVERAL OF THE PRISONERS DISCHARGED TO-DAY.

The Hearing of Testimony in the Mullanphy Street Murder Case Exonerates All the Men Held but Crawford, Who Is Dying at the City Hospital.

The circumstances surrounding the killing of Henry Stockick in the saloon at Sixteenth and Mullanphy streets last Saturday night are slowly coming to light and show an entirely different state of affairs from what was at first reported to the police. In the coroner's office in the Four Courts, Deputy Coroner Meade this morning took the testimony of three witnesses in the action and then continued the case until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The fight took place in Schultz's saloon at the corner of sixteenth and Mullanphy streets and seems to have been brought about simply through the semi-intoxicated condition in which the majority of those concerned are said to have been.

It is probable that in the meantime John Schultz will be taken into custody as the police are strongly of the opinion that he knows more about how Crawford was injured than he has yet told. The deceased, Henry Stockick, was a German laborer, single, and lived on Mullanphy street, in the vicinity of the saloon where he met his death. Crawford is a colored man and bears a rather bad name as a fighter.

VISITING CARDS. With only \$1.50 for 100 fine cards and engraved copper plates.

WEDDING INVITATIONS. We execute the finest; our prices the lowest.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Broadway and Locust. Samples mailed on application.

MR. VINING TAKES CHARGE. James Smith of the Transcontinental Association Retires.

James Smith, the retiring Chairman of the Transcontinental Association, to-day formally transferred the office to E. P. Vining, his successor. At the Presidents' meeting in New York, recently, Mr. Vining was appointed Chairman of the Transcontinental Association, with headquarters in St. Louis, while Mr. Smith was transferred to the Trans-Missouri Association, with headquarters at Kansas City. The amount of cash on hand was about all that Mr. Smith had to transfer to Mr. Vining. They went over the books together, and Mr. Vining gave an insight as to the system by which the affairs of the office were conducted. Mr. Smith leaves for Kansas City to-night and will have to reside at a meeting of the Trans-Missouri Association to-morrow at that point. He says there are no changes which he anticipates making at Kansas City in the Trans-Missouri Association, and will keep the working force at present in the office there, unless he finds some of them unsuited for the work.

A Destructive Fire. APPLETON CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—A fire in Rockville, eight miles south of here, destroyed thirteen business houses, causing a total loss of \$100,000. The fire started over Smith's drug store. There is a belief that it was started by incendiaries. This is the second destructive fire within the last two months, and as insurance companies had refused to take insurance in Rockville, it is a total loss. The threats of incendiaries were caused by the killing of young Vandenberg while being tried four years ago for criminal assault.

Opera-House and Stores. GALLIOPOLIS, O., Feb. 2.—The Betz Opera-house building was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The structure was valued at \$20,000; only \$4,000 insurance. The fire broke out in the second story, where, one occupied by Martin Michael with a grocery stock of \$4,000, insured for \$2,000, the other by Geo. Alexander with a stock of groceries valued at \$4,000, on which there was an insurance of \$2,000. The Gibney, Gordon & Gibney Comedy Co. gave their last performance in the house Saturday night, leaving first baggage and valuables which were all lost, valued at \$4,000.

Mammoth Ice Houses Destroyed. LAPORTE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Fire at an early hour this morning completely destroyed the mammoth ice houses of John Hill & Co. on Pine Lake. Loss about \$6,000; insurance on buildings and machinery, \$3,000. There is great fear of an ice famine.

Fire in an Auction-House. The storage and auction house of Alexander Selkirk, 12 North Seventh street, was this

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in washing and cleaning is Pearlina. By doing away with the rubbing, it opens the way to easy work; with Pearlina, a weekly wash can be done by a weakly woman. It shuts out possible harm and danger; all things washed with Pearlina last longer than if washed with soap. Everything is done better with it. These form but a small

part of the of packages Turn the Key

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"Do you want a pavement which will last for twenty years?" he queried as he met a member of the Board of Public Improvements. "Certainly. What do you suggest?" "Put down mortgages drawing 10 per cent. I've been twenty-two years trying to wear one off my house and lot, and it's there yet."

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Same proportionate reductions made on all Suits. Our two great leaders are: Regular all-wool \$12, \$15 and \$18 Suits for \$9.50; Genuine \$20, \$22 and \$25 Suits for \$15.

It is not necessary for us to label our sales "bona fide" or "genuine," because people know that we never have any but honest ones! Every offer we make is backed up by actual values! These goods are on display in our window, and we guarantee that no money's worth as great is sold in this city!

It costs nothing to look—come!

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We Save You Dollars on everything you buy on the Credit Plan. You simply make a small payment at time of purchase. Afterwards you pay the balance in Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments, according to your means and convenience. Come and be convinced.

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Will Furnish and Carpet Your House Complete. No Preparatory Saving Necessary. Your Wants Supplied at Once.

Elegant Parlor Suits From \$20 Up. Handsome Chamber Suits, \$12, \$18, \$25 Up. Wardrobes, Folding Beds, Sideboards, etc. Brussels Carpets, 125 Patterns, 16 1-2 Up. Ingrain Carpets, 125 Patterns, 16 1-2 Up. Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Portieres, etc. Cooking Stoves, \$6 Up. Heating Stoves, \$4.25 Up. Gasoline and Gas Stoves, Household Goods.

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Every Night, Thursday and Saturday Matinees. THE TWO SISTERS. The beautiful companion piece to The Old Homestead, by the same author. Telephone 554. Sunday—Oliver Byron.

POPE'S TO-NIGHT.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. TWO OLD DANCERS. NEW FOLK. GROINIES. Telephone 1470. Sunday—Joseph Murphy.

STANDARD THEATER.

To-night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. CREOLE BURLESQUE COMPANY. Greatest singing organization in America. Next week—Nelson's World's Combination.

GRAND MUSIC HALL.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 4. THE KEV. T. DEWITT.

TALMAGE

Will give his brilliant new lecture, "Up and Down the Holy Land," at 2, 5, 7, 9 and 11, now on sale at Halmer & Webster.

The POST-DISPATCH

Is the Family Paper of St. Louis.

15 Cents a Week

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS.

Cash and futures markets published Tuesday.
Wheat and corn markets published Wednesday.
Horse and mule markets published Friday.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS IN BRIEF.

WHEAT—Unsettled. Cash No. 2 red sold at \$1.00-1.01 and No. 3 red at 97-1.2c. May closed 1-10c higher at \$1.01-1.2c and July 3-8c lower at 90c, both sellers.
CORN—Higher. Cash No. 2 sold at 49-1-4 and No. 3 white at 55c. May closed at 51-8-8c asked.
OATS—Higher. No. 2 sold at 45-4-4c and May closed at 46-1-2c.
FLOUR—Higher, but quiet.

Closing Prices—115 P. M.

ST. LOUIS:	Closing Saturday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
Feb. 1000a	100 1/4	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4
July 1000a	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Aug 1000a	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
CORN.				
Feb. 40b	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
July 40b	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
Aug 40b	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
OATS.				
May 160b	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2

CHICAGO—Reported by Frank J. Brown, rooms 130 and 132, Chamber of Commerce.
WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red sold at \$1.00-1.01 and No. 3 red at 97-1.2c. May closed 1-10c higher at \$1.01-1.2c and July 3-8c lower at 90c, both sellers.
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OATS—Higher. No. 2 sold at 45-4-4c and May closed at 46-1-2c.

Receipts and Shipments of Leading Articles at St. Louis.

ARTICLES.	Receipts by River and Rail.	Shipments by River and Rail.
Wheat, bu.	1,429	10,296
Barley, bu.	4,292	11,021
Corn, bu.	88,750	43,710
Oats, bu.	13,000	4,145
Flour, bbl.	1,650	4,360
Shipments, bbl.	1,433	2,007
Butter, lb.	8	7
Cheese, lb.	370	250
Cotton, bales	1,754	1,130
Wool, lb.	3,098	3,173
Hay, ton	819	552
Stock, head	3,150	126,500
Swine, head	1,350	126,500
Lard, lb.	390,560	1,776
Flour, bbl.	1,754	1,130
Wool, lb.	3,098	3,173
Hay, ton	819	552
Stock, head	3,150	126,500
Swine, head	1,350	126,500
Lard, lb.	390,560	1,776

Movement of Wheat and Corn To-day.

RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Wheat, bu.	1,429
Corn, bu.	88,750
Oats, bu.	13,000
Flour, bbl.	1,650
Butter, lb.	8
Cheese, lb.	370
Cotton, bales	1,754
Wool, lb.	3,098
Hay, ton	819
Stock, head	3,150
Swine, head	1,350
Lard, lb.	390,560

Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350

Grain Inspections.

Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350

Visible Supply of Grain.

Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350

Liverpool Stocks of Flour and Grain.

Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350

ON CHANGE.

Grain and Flour.
Wheat—In extremely nervous and unsettled market, with rapid fluctuations and an extreme range of 20c. The failure of a leading trader collecting matters, and the feeling was extremely nervous all the day. The market was not considered bullish, which was not near as much as predicted and some now had fallen in different localities, with indications that the market might be general. Bait on the Pacific Coast was reported. Foreign markets were generally quiet, though Liverpool returns reported higher. The stock showed 900,000 in decrease for past month. The Chicago curb was quoted lower. There were larger receipts here than had been seen for some time, exceeding last year's total and the Chicago curb was larger than any day last week and 150 cars less than last year. Seaward clearances were 55,000 bushels, but only 40 cars of wheat. This early selling struck good buyers, and there were especially large receipts at about 100 cars. The Chicago curb was sold at 49-1-4 and No. 3 white at 55c. May closed at 51-8-8c asked. Oats—Higher. No. 2 sold at 45-4-4c and May closed at 46-1-2c. Flour—Higher, but quiet.

Closing Prices—115 P. M.

ST. LOUIS:	Closing Saturday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
Feb. 1000a	100 1/4	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4
July 1000a	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Aug 1000a	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
CORN.				
Feb. 40b	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
July 40b	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
Aug 40b	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
OATS.				
May 160b	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2

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Flour, bbl.	1,650	4,360
Shipments, bbl.	1,433	2,007
Butter, lb.	8	7
Cheese, lb.	370	250
Cotton, bales	1,754	1,130
Wool, lb.	3,098	3,173
Hay, ton	819	552
Stock, head	3,150	126,500
Swine, head	1,350	126,500
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Movement of Wheat and Corn To-day.

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Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350
1,429	88,750	13,000	3,150	1,350
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Grain Inspections.

Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
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Visible Supply of Grain.

Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
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Aug 1000a	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
CORN.				
Feb. 40b	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
July 40b	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
Aug 40b	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
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May 160b	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2

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Movement of Wheat and Corn To-day.

RECEIPTS.
